Great October Socialist Revolution

th anniversary celébrations

SOVIET REVIEW

Vol. III No. 79 November 22, 1966

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION:

49th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

CONTENTS

Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Report by A. J. Pelse Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee

(Pravda, November 7)

Order of the Day of the USSR Defence Minister

(Pravda, November 7)

Speech by R. Y. Malinovsky Minister of Defence of the USSR

(Pravda, November 8)

Military Parade and Demonstration of Working People in Red Square in Moscow

(Pravda, November 8)

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the October Revolution

International Photographic Contest Organised by Pravda

(Pravda, November 8)

Editor : O. P. Benukh
Managing Editor : L. S. Kurilov

Joint Editor : Ali Ashraf

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Report by A. J. Pelse

Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee

at the Anniversary Meeting Held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on November 6, 1966

Dear comrades,

The Soviet people and working people throughout the world are celebrating the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. As of tomorrow, November 7, we shall begin to count off the jubilee year, which will mark half a century of the existence of our Soviet socialist state.

Many events have, one way or another, influenced the course of history. But none of them can compare with what took place in Russia on the night of October 25 (November 7), 1917. The proletariat of Petrograd, organised and united by the Bolshevik



Party under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, rose in revolt, crushed the bourgeois-landowner system and seized power.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new epoch and became the point of departure of all subsequent revolutions in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The heroic feat of the proletariat of Russia will continue to provide an inspiring example to the working class and all working people of the capitalist countries and will continue to be the lode-star of their revolutionary struggle.

The triumph of the October Revolution put an end to the undivided rule of capitalism. Today, the socialist system has been consolidated in more than one-fourth of the globe and unites more than a third of our planet's population. It unfettered the mighty forces of the national-liberation movement

against imperalism. More than sixty sovereign states have emerged on the ruins of the colonial empires. Socialist tendencies and the desire to take the non-capitalist road are coming to the fore in some of these countries.

The Soviet people regard the building of communism in the Soviet Union not only as their own vital cause but also as their lofty internationalist duty, and under the leadership of the Communist Party they are tirelessly strengthening the economic, political and military might of the world's first socialist Motherland of workers and peasants.

I. Triumph of the Ideas of Leninism, of the Ideas of the October Revolution

Comrades,

All generations of Soviet people—those who fought to establish Soviet power, who built socialist society and upheld it during the Great Patriotic War, and those who with their fathers and elder brothers are continuing the great cause of the Revolution are marking the anniversary of the Great Octo-

ber Revolution with enthusiasm and joy.

We are united by common feelings and thoughts, by common aspirations and by a common cause the building of communism. With deep emotion we recall Lenin's exhortation that we should follow in the footsteps of the fighters of the Revolution and emulate their heroism. In our thoughts we turn to the great leader of the socialist Revolution and say that soon it will be half a century that the Soviet people have been confidently following the glorious road blazed by the heroes of the October Revolution.

We have forty-nine vears of heroic struggle and great triumphs behind us. Each of these years is deeply etched in our memories and is dear to us because it bears testimony to the great strength of the Soviet system and the invincibility of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The October Revolution was accomplished by the working people in order to build a new life and was, for that reason, from the very outset, of a creative, transformative nature.

As soon as the working class seized power, Lenin got down to drawing up the plan for building socialism. Many Western "experts" felt that this was a utopian, unfeasible venture. In our country, too, there were people who endeavoured to steer the Party away from the Leninist line. Some wanted to impose upon it a policy of petty bourgeois adventurism, others a policy of liberal reformism.

Lenin's plans had to be carried out in an acute struggle against phrase-mongers and adventurists, unbelievers and capi-

tulators, against Trotskyites, Right opportunists, nationalist deviators and other groups hostile to Leninism.

To surmount the gap between the epoch making grandeur of the tasks of the Revolution and the extreme backwardness inherited from old Russia, the working class and its vanguard, the Party, had to display supreme fidelity to the ideas of socialism, confidence in victory, iron discipline, endurance and unity.

One can picture Lenin of an evening in the spring of 1921 in unlit, hungry Moscow pondering over the country's destiny

and writing with solicitude:

"Look at the map of the RSFSR. There are unbounded expanses with room enough for dozens of huge sophisticated states north of Vologda, south-east of Rostov-on-Don and Saratov, south of Orenburg and Omsk, and north of Tomsk. Patriarchalism, semi savagery and real savagery reign in all these spaces."

Full of revolutionary optimism and unbounded faith in the creative forces of the working class and its Party, Lenin taught that the transition to socialism was possible in this situation.

Led by the Leninist Party, the Soviet people have successfully surmounted the most incredible backwardness and dislocation. Our country has become a mighty, flourishing socialits power with a highly developed economy and advanced culture.

Today, comrades, we regard these gains of the Revolution as something that is quite natural, as something that goes without saving. But when we pause to think of what our country was like in the past and of the heights it has reached today we realise the huge transformative power of the socialist Revolution and realise how fortunate we are that it was accomplished in our country.

Far from being smooth, the path followed by our country was unexplored and difficult. In the *Notes of a Publicist* Lenin figuratively compares the road of the young Soviet state with a difficult ascent to "...a very high, steep and unexplored mountain...with no carriage, no road and nothing in general, exactly nothing that anybody had experienced before."

Soviet rule, the socialist economic system and the policy of the Communist Party have passed the stiffest and most impartial test—the test of time. Our Party and our people have honourably discharged their historical mission of pioneers.

Industrialisation, which ensured our country's economic independence and turned it into the second major industrial power in the world, was accomplished within a relatively short period.

Yet another extremely complex problem of the socialist

Revolution—that of collectivising agriculture—was also successfully resolved. This was the only correct way, outlined in Lenin's cooperative plan, of transforming technically backward small peasant farms into large-scale mechanised collective economy.

At the same time, a deep-going cultural revolution took place in the Soviet Union. It was a major element of the programme of building socialism. Lenin said: "Crushed capitalism won't feed you. We must take the whole culture left by capitalism and use it to build socialism. We must take the whole of science, technology, knowledge and art. Without that we shall be unable to build communist society."

The Party placed the achievements of Russian and world culture within reach of the masses. Millions of workers and peasants and their children have received a higher education.

A people's intelligentsia has emerged.

The triumph of socialism in the USSR has wrought fundamental changes in social and national relations. Workers, collective farmers and intellectuals now make up a single, united society. Our heroic working class, which has rallied the working peasants round itself, has played and continues to play the leading role in strengthening this society.

The Communist Party has firmly followed a clear cut class line and, relying on the union of workers and peasants, con-

fidently led the country in building socialism.

More than a hundred big and small nations have united in a friendly family on the basis of the Leninist national policy. They have reached socialism in fraternal unity and with the assistance of the Russian people. Many of them have achieved this goal without passing through the tormenting stage of capitalist development.

The stability of the Soviet system was put to a stern test during the Great Patriotic War. Our people had to make great sacrifices to uphold their freedom and independence. This was a victory not of one army over another but of socialism, of our economy, ideology, science and technology, of the courage of Soviet people and of their staunch spirit. We smashed the enemy and saved the peoples of Europe, including the German people, from nazi slavery. Mankind will never forget this feat of the Soviet people.

We are on the threshold of the 25th anniversary of the defeat of the nazi troops near Moscow. In that grim year the sons and daughters of all the peoples of the Soviet Union fought to defend their capital, and the people of Moscow rose as one man. The glory of Moscow, of our Hero-City, will shine eternally as an unfading example. During the war the nazi vandals destroyed and burned down more than 70,000 of our towns and villages, reduced many thousands of our factories to rubble and left tens of millions of people homeless. The whole of international reaction gleefully rubbed its hands, thinking that the Soviet Union would be weak for many years to come. Once again, for the unpteenth time, the enemies of socialism miscalculated.

During the post-war period our rate of growth of industrial output was higher than in the United States of America. In the output of some key products, the USSR has overtaken and surpassed the USA—we are producing more iron ore, coal, coke, cement, diesel and electric locomotives, grain harvesters, timber, sawn timber and woollen fabrics.

In 1965 the industrial output of the USSR has increased approximately 8 times as compared with pre-war 1940. Leading branches of the economy have been technically re-equipped in conformity with the latest scientific and technical developments.

By fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet people have taken an important step towards the creation of the material and technical basis of communism. Nearly 5,500 large factories have been built in the course of seven years. The basic production assets in industry have doubled.

This is the fruit of the dedicated and truly heroic work of the workers, collective farmers, engineers, technicians and scientists.

Tomorrow thousands of people wearing newly-awarded orders and medals, with the banners of their factories and building projects, which have been decorated with government awards for their successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, will march in the front ranks of the holiday demonstrations in the towns and villages of our country. The Motherland has fittingly rewarded the victors in the social emulation movement and is proud of its best sons and daughters.

The gigantic leap by our country from backwardness to the burgeoning of its economic, political and cultural forces was made possible by the socialist system, the devotion of Soviet people to the ideals of communism, and the inviolable unity of the Party and the people.

"Our Party," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, "has immortalised its name by its ability to organise and inspire the people to accomplish great feats."

The epoch-making triumphs of the Soviet Union have conclusively proved that in implementing the ideas of the October Revolution, the ideas of Leninism, the Communist Party is leading our people along the correct road.

II. Decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU Are a People's Programme of Building Communism

Comrades.

Each time our people solemnly mark the anniversary of the Soviet state they sum up the results of the past year in a business-like way worthy of creators and masters and, paying tribute to achievements, they concentrate their attention on the next tasks in the building of communism.

What is noteworthy about the 49th year of the October Revolution? First and foremost it left in the minds of Soviet people and our friends abroad an indelible imprint as a year of an outstanding event, the 23rd Congress of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union.

Our Congress demonstrated to the whole world the vitality of the ideas of Marxism Leninism, the solidarity of the communist movement and the irreconcilable attitude of revolutionaries to revisionism and dogmatism. The Congress decisions were approved by the whole Party and people and by fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties. As time moves on, these decisions exert a growing and beneficial influence on all aspects of our country's political, economic and social life.

We may say without exaggeration that the creative, business-like atmosphere and the principled and realistic approach to intricate problems of the activity of the Party and the Government, which was a feature of the Congress proceedings, is being translated into living, day-to-day practical work.

We can see how correct were the measures, worked out at the Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee in 1964 65 and at the 23rd Congress, to root out subjectivism, consolidate and develop the Leninist standards in Party life and state affairs and ensure the economy with scientific leadership in conformity with the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism.

The 23rd Congress of the CPSU drew up the Directives for the Five-Year Plan, which will secure a further mighty upswing of the economy and create the conditions for a much fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of Soviet people. The basic production assets are to increase by 50 per cent, the national income will rise by 38.41 per cent and the real incomes of the people will grow by 30 per cent.

The new Five-Year Plan has got off to a good start. The socialist emulation movement in honour of the anniversary of the Great October Revolution has been extremely successful: the ten-month industrial output and labour productivity plan has been overfulfilled. Compared with the same period last

year, output has increased by more than 8.3 per cent as against

the planned 6.7 per cent.

The Central Committee of the CPSU warmly congratulates the workers of our industry and wishes them new labour victories.

The light industry, whose objective is to satisfy the requirements of the population as fully as possible, is gaining momentum. In the course of nine months the output of woollen fabrics has increased by 10 per cent, of knitted outer garments by 20 per cent and of footwear by 8 per cent.

We have every reason to expect that the working class will cope with the annual plan just as successfully. Preliminary estimates show that this year the country will produce 97 million tons of steel, more than 260 million tons of oil and nearly

550,000 million kwh. of electric power.

The first year of the Five-Year Plan can be called a special year. Our industry has begun operating under new conditions where the role of economic methods of management is being enhanced, the personnel of production enterprises is being given more material incentives and the workers are showing creative initiative. This is already yielding tangible results.

The enterprises that have been transferred to the new system of economic management have secured better results than in the past. For instance, compared with the same period of last year, sales of output have grown during nine months by more than 11 per cent, labour productivity has risen by 8 per cent and profits have increased by over 20 per cent.

Following the example of foremost enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad, factories throughout the country have initiated a drive for a higher technical level of production and an improvement of the quality of their output. Many factories are

starting the production of new, improved items.

The achievements of our industry gladden and inspire us. Naturally, they cannot eclipse shortcomings, the inadequate and sometimes inept utilisation of the huge potentialities of many enterprises and entire branches of industry.

The further promotion of the economic reform that has been initiated is a matter of vital, nation-wide importance. This requires unflagging efforts on the part of the personnel of industrial enterprises, their Party, trade union and YCL organisations, ministries and departments, and planning and financial bodies.

We must secure a more effective utilisation of basic production assets, introduce new machinery, achieve a better organisation of labour and strengthen cost accounting. Planning and material and technical supplies must be founded on more

scientific lines, and correct remuneration for labour must be ensured. Great importance is attached to the selection, education and training of executives who have a profound understanding of economy and are able to master new economic methods of production organisation.

The problem of improving the work of building organisations is particularly acute. The duty of builders is to ensure a much faster rate of building production capacities, avoid diffusion of funds, cut losses and non-productive expenditures to a minimum and improve the quality of their work.

While celebrating their revolutionary holiday, the Soviet people are particularly pleased with the remarkable successes scored by agriculture. All of us sincerely rejoice that this year the grain harvest has been the largest in the 49 years of Soviet rule.

By November 1, the collective farms and state farms filled the state granaries with nearly 75 million tons of grain.

Fairly good harvests have been grown of cotton, sugar-beet, sunflower seeds, vegetables and potatoes, fibre and other crops.

Livestock breeding is making good headway despite the difficulties of last winter. The cattle, sheep and poultry population has increased and their productivity has grown. The purchase plan of all kinds of animal products was overfulfilled by November 1. The following increases have been registered as compared with the same ten months of last year: milk by 1,100,000 tons, meat by 692,000 tons and wool by 12,000 tons.

Of course, when we soberly assess the far-reaching successes and achievements of agriculture, we must mention the favourable weather of this year. Yet this was only one of the conditions for success.

The factor determining this achievement was the Party's correct policy in guiding agriculture. Not much time has passed since the March Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, but the implementation of the measures worked out at that meeting has given broad scope for a fuller utilisation of the objective potentialities in the very nature of socialist agricultural production.

State assistance to agriculture has greatly increased. Investments have grown, more machinery and fertilisers are supplied, economically substantiated prices have been established for farm output and manufactured goods, and the principle of material incentive is consistently implemented. This has given rise to an unparalleled upsurge of activity on the part of collective farmers and all other agricultural workers.

The organisational work of the Party and local Government bodies is founded on profound respect for the requirements of science and for experience accumulated over a period of many years, on the utmost support for initiative, independent work and intelligent management by collective farm and state-farm executives.

While warmly congratulating agricultural workers on their great achievement, the CPSU Central Committee calls upon them to consolidate and multiply their successes.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government will consistently and steadfastly follow the line of further promoting agriculture and increasing all-sided aid to the collective farms.

It may well be that the successes achieved in agriculture will engender peace of mind and hopes that in the countryside things will now radically improve without any particular effort. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that we still have many shortcomings and unresolved problems in agriculture. There are certain difficulties as well. We shall have to expend a lot of effort to increase the yield of fields and the productivity of animal husbandry, to reduce production costs in agriculture, and to carry out the land improvement and irrigation programme drawn up at the May Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the current Five Year Plan it will be necessary to bridge the gap between the development of industrial and agricultural production. There will have to be a steadily increasing supply of machines, fertilisers, chemicals and other industrial products for agriculture. A considerable improvement must be achieved in construction work in the countryside, and in the work of purchasing and trade bodies, and of agricultural rawmaterial processing enterprises.

The main objective of socialist production is to ensure steadily fuller satisfaction of the people's growing material and cultural demands. This is strikingly shown by the steady growth of the people's real incomes. In 1966 real incomes in terms of per head of population were three times greater than in prewar 1940 and 37 per cent higher than in 1958.

Throughout the past year unflagging attention continued to be given to housing. In that period more than 1.800,000 new modern flats were built in the country. In addition, 375,000 houses were built in the countryside. Nearly ten and a half million people have been re-housed.

The scale of housing construction is unparalleled but the housing shortage is still great. That is why we shall continue

to invest huge sums in housing and utilise all our potentialities to this end.

Consumption is growing steadily. This, too, has been promoted by the effective measures taken recently to improve the supply of foodstuffs and manufactured goods to the population. Take, for example, products like bread and pastry, sugar, vegetable oil, butter, lard, margarine, macaroni and confectionaries. Sufficient quantities of these products are being supplied to satisfy in the main the demands of the population. More meat and milk are being sold. There has been a noticeable improvement of trade in the countryside.

In the course of the first ten months of this year the retail trade turnover amounted to 92,000 million roubles, which is almost 1,000 million roubles more than envisaged by the plan. There has been an indisputable growth of consumption through trade as well as through social funds. But the requirements of life, of Soviet people, are growing from year to year.

The 23rd Congress of the CPSU has set the task of closing the gap between industries producing consumer goods and those producing the means of production. Much is being done in this sphere as well. Radical steps are being taken to satisfy more quickly the increased demand for certain manufactured goods, primarily footwear, knitwear, ready-made garments, furniture and domestic refrigerators. It should be noted also that here it is not only a matter of the quantity but also of the quality of goods. Sufficient quantities of many goods are now being produced but the demands went up and people choose goods discriminately, according to their tastes.

The retail trade must study the consumer demand more thoroughly and more quickly. The light and food industries should follow the example of the foremost enterprises and reorganise production more rapidly, improve the quality of their goods and make their output meet the consumer demand, rather than "quantity" targets.

Community services have got to be developed into a largescale mechanised industry. They will get ample material and technical facilities. It may be worth stressing that properly organised community services will help solve the task set by the Party of bringing up the living conditions of the rural population to city standards.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are seeing to it that conditions are created for the flowering of the country's spiritual life. At present, more than 48 million people are enrolled in general schools, nearly 4 million in special secondary

schools and 4.1 million in higher educational establishments. About 75 per cent of those who finished the 8th class this year are continuing their education in secondary schools or in special secondary educational establishments.

The labours of Soviet scientists are evoking universal acclaim. The Soviet people were the first to break through into outer space and continue perseveringly in probing the secrets of the Universe.

It was from the world's first Soviet-made lunar satellite that the Internationale, the communist authem, resounded this April as a symbol of socialism's many victories.

Major successes have been achieved in physics, chemistry, radio electronics, biology and medicine, in the manufacture of artificial diamonds, new extra-tough materials, unique machines and lathes, supersome planes and powerful rockets.

Art and literature are an increasingly effective means in the country's cultural development and in the communist education of the masses. Lenn's Party has deep respect for the work of the artists and writers and helps them solicitously to fulfil their important part commendably in the building of communist society. The Soviet people expect writers and artists to produce works that reflect life truthfully and combine Party ideas with high artistic skill.

The 49th year of the October Revolution witnessed a further consolidation and development of our socialist state. Stronger still are the political pillars of the Soviet socialist system—the alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasants, the friendship of the peoples of our country, the ideological unity of all the working people, and their allegiance to the Communist Party, to its Central Committee and to the Soviet Government.

The 23rd Congress of the CPSU drew up an exhaustive programme for the further development and consolidation of socialist democracy and the improvement of the Soviets as bodies of state power and as the most representative public organisations.

The range of matters handled by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies is very great. Their role is particularly great at present, after the 23rd Congress of the CPSU issued the call to do away with all petty control, to stop duplicating the work of government bodies, and to make them more active in carrying forward the tasks of economic and cultural development.

Especially important today are questions related to the style of work of Party, government, trade union and economic organisations, to state and labour discipline, to greater concern for

people, for their work, their suggestions and needs, and to thrift in the use of material values and natural resources.

As you know, radical steps have been taken lately to enhance the safety and to protect the honour and dignity of Soviet citizens. The new laws designed to root out criminal offences have been welcomed by the whole people. Understandably so. The Soviet people want socialist living to be always calm and clean.

Comrades, today, on the approach of the momentous 50th jubilee of Soviet power, it is only fitting to say a fond word about our wonderful youth. As they enter adult life, our young men and women turn reverently to the experience of their fathers and accept revolutionary traditions in order to develop and multiply them. It is natural, by this token, that the patriotic marches of the Komsomol members and young people to places of revolutionary, military and labour glory have grown into such a great movement.

When participants of these marches held their rally in Moscow's Red Square, the youth took an oath of loyalty to the Party, to the teaching of Lenin:

"Our generation will never stray from the Leninist path. We swear to assert communism on earth with our every heartbeat, each day, all our lives!"

In the towns, in villages, on hills and at road crossings stand monuments to those who gave their lives for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power. These places are sacred to Soviet people. Flames of eternal glory have been lit there for the edification of the present and future generations. These flames will never die. The flames of the October Revolution are as everlasting as life itself.

The Soviet people, imbued with inexhaustible vitality and creative energy, have begun to fulfil the programme for the further uplift of our country's economy and culture charted by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. Their dedicated labour will yield more and more material and spiritual values for the good of Soviet society as a whole and for every individual.

The historical justice of the October Revolution and the advantages of the Soviet socialist system stand out in particularly bold relief against the degeneration of the moribund capitalist system.

The facts repudiate the claims of the protagonists of imperialism that the capitalist system is "rejuvenating" and "transforming" into a "welfare society." In the imperialist countries

the fruits of technical progress and economic growth are being appropriated by monopoly capital and social inequality is increasing.

Never before have the monopolies pocketed such immense profits as in the past few years. It is their interests that are served by the system of state monopoly economic regulation instituted in the imperialist countries.

The antagonism between labour and capital, between the monopolies and the people, has grown. So has the oppression exercised by the handful of financial tycoons. Racialism is having a field day. National wealth is being squandered on militarisation, conducted for the selfish ends of the war-industrial trusts. The monopolies are attacking the living standards and the democratic rights of the working people. All these are indisputable facts of present day capitalist reality.

The modest wage increases wrested in some Western countries by the working class in dogged struggles are largely swallowed by the inflation. Poverty is still the lot of millions of people even in rich capitalist countries.

A statement recently submitted to US Congress by the American professional unions notes that one fifth of the country's population is poverty-stricken.

The class battles in the capitalist countries are not subsiding. The working class and its Parties are conducting an offensive on capitalism and making skilful use of various forms of struggle for the economic, social and political rights of the masses. The working people are becoming more deeply aware of the fact that no champions of their vital interests are more persevering and consistent than the Marxist-Leninist Parties, than the Communists.

The historic experience of the October Revolution has shown quite convincingly that socialism alone can secure real political freedoms and a fair distribution of material values for the working people, and that the working people cannot achieve complete social emancipation, genuine democracy and truly universal welfare, unless they follow the socialist path.

III. The International Impact of Communist Construction. The Struggle for Peace, against Imperialist Aggression

Comrades,

The great force of the ideas of the October Revolution derives from their being ideas of the liberation of the peoples from all forms of exploitation and oppression, ideas of socialist construction and humanism, of peace and friendship among nations. The ideas of the October Revolution accord with the most vital interests, the most cherished aspirations of the working people of all countries, and have for this reason become the banner in the offensive mounted by the champions of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism against the anti-popular forces of international reaction.

This offensive has merged the powerful constructive surge of the peoples of the socialist community, the class battles of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the struggle of the peace-loving forces against imperialist aggression, for the prevention of a new world war.

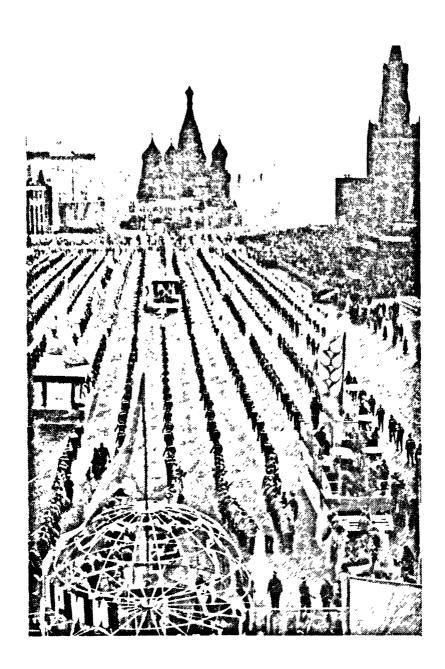
On the occasion of this great holiday, the Communists of the Soviet Union, and our entire people, pledge their solidarity and support to the fraternal Communist Parties. In forty capitalist countries Communists have to contend with the adversities of working underground. Uncowed by persecutions, they are waging a heroic struggle. We extend our fraternal greetings to the gallant fighters for the happiness of the workingman!

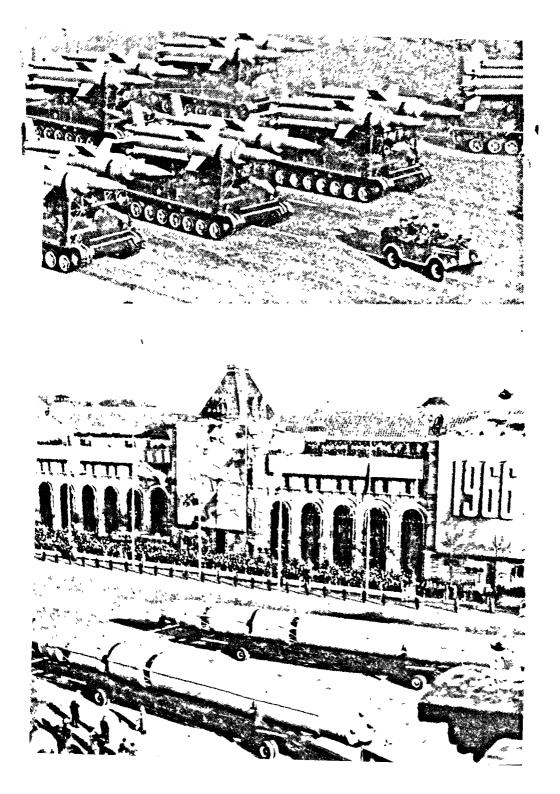
The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are following firmly and consistently the foreign policy line approved by the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. Our successes in communist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and security, are linked closely with the successes of the other socialist countries and of all the revolutionary progressive forces.

It is unity of action and the strengthening of the economic and the politico-military potential of the socialist countries, and not empty threats, that the Soviet people and the working people of the fraternal socialist countries are opposing to the imperialist policy of aggression. Their successes in building a new life and their peace-loving foreign policy are adding to the force of attraction of socialist ideas among all the peoples of the world.

Admittedly, the intrigues of imperialist reaction and its assaults on the forces of the new world create certain difficulties, but the liberation movement of the peoples is unconquerable. It is growing and gaining strength, and its influence on the course of world events is mounting.

The policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government is simple and clear. We shall not let anybody interfere in our domestic affairs and shall work perseveringly against any imperialist interference in the affairs of other countries and





peoples. At the same time, we have no intention of imposing our system on anybody else. Our Party rejects the theory of "exporting" or "pushing" revolution and takes guidance unfailingly in Lenin's conclusion that the advantages of communism have to be demonstrated in practice, as an example. The successful building of communism in our country is just such an inspiring example.

The people of the Soviet Union are deeply satisfied with the good progress of our fraternal relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

The development of all-round cooperation among the countries of the socialist community promotes the prosperity of each of the countries and, at the same time, strengthens the world socialist system. The continuous expansion of economic ties among the socialist countries is highly gratifying. Coordination of economic planning is expanding, and so are specialisation and cooperation of production. The aggregate trade between the member-countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance amounted to nearly 100,000 million roubles in 1961-1965, and in the current five years it will increase by approximately 50 per cent.

The Bucharest Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty countries was an important phase in the political cooperation of the socialist countries. It demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the European socialist countries and facilitated further coordination.

tries and facilitated further coordination.

The recent fraternal meetings in the Soviet Union of the Party and Government leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia were marked by a spirit of complete mutual understanding and unity.

Comrades, the attention of the peoples of the socialist states, the peoples of the whole world is focussed on the alarming events in Vietnam. The US imperialists are persisting in their sanguinary piratic war against the heroic Vietnamese people. The echo of the US bombs exploding on Vietnamese soil resounds ominously far beyond the Indochina Peninsula. Resistance to the American aggression in Vietnam is mounting all over the world and the international isolation of the United States is increasing.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the inhuman war waged by the United States in Vietnam. Like the other socialist countries, it will continue to render the heroic Vietnamese people all the assistance they need to repulse the US aggression. The policy of the CPSU and the decisions passed at the Bucharest Meeting of the socialist countries leave no doubt on this score.

The Soviet Government completely supports the just programme set out in the well-known four points of the DRV Government and the five points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, which conform with the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The United States ruling quarters have lately professed their readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But what are these statements worth if the United States persists in escalating the aggression against one of the states of the socialist community?

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of Europe stand firm guard over the peace and security of the European continent.

The revenge seeking policy carried forward doggedly by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany with the backing of the US ruling quarters is creating a dangerous seat of war in the heart of Europe. The aggressive forces of the FRG dream of revising the results of the Second World War and altering the state frontiers in Europe. These ambitions lie at the root of Bonn's present foreign policy.

A realistic plan for Europe's peaceful development was outlined in the Declaration issued by the Bucharest Meeting of Warsaw Treaty countries. It provides for a general recognition of the immutability and inviolability of the existing frontiers of the European states and the complete exclusion of all possibilities for the FRG to gain access to nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is working for all-round cooperation among the states of Western and Eastern Europe, for a relaxation of military tensions in this region, and for the dissolution of the mutually opposed military blocs. The time has come for all the European states to gather and negotiate the already

available and other possible proposals.

The consistent policy of peace pursued by our country and the other socialist states has turned out to be much more effective than the reactionary propaganda myth of a "Soviet war threat" to Western Europe. More and more socio-political groups in the European countries are now awakening to the threat presented to their countries by the Washington-Bonn axis.

The NATO system built up by the American imperialists in alliance with Europe's reactionary forces, is in the throes of a deep crisis. Evicted from French soil, its various headquarters are roaming the roads of Europe in search of lodgings.

Until a dependable security system is created, the socialist states of Europe will keep invigorating the defensive Warsaw Treaty Organisation and improving the combat preparedness and cooperation of their armed forces. Their armies have the most modern weapons and excellent morale, and are always ready to defend the gains of the world socialist system, to offer crushing retaliation to any and all aggressors.

Comrades, the Soviet Union firmly supports the struggle of the peoples languishing under colonial and racialist regimes and advocates joint action by all the anti-colonial forces. The day is near when the fighting peoples will hoist the flag of freedom in Angola, Mozambique and Oman, and when racialist oppression will be wiped out forever in Rhodesia and the South-African Republic. There should be no room on our planet for colonialism and racialism.

The Soviet Union is developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the young national states conducting an independent policy. Our relations with the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Syria, Guinea, Mali, Congo (Brazzaville) and other countries are making good headway. We wish every success to the states which have opted for the non-capitalist path of development.

It should be borne in mind that colonialism has left behind quite a few dangerous "delayed action mines". They make themselves felt now and then, and often lead to conflict which the imperialists are ever ready to exploit.

This applies to the recent armed conflict between India and Pakistan. The Tashkent meeting of the leaders of these two countries, which culminated in success with the cooperation of the Soviet Government, helped to end the armed conflict between the two large Asian countries. There is good hope that India and Pakistan will continue to adhere to the principles defined at the Tashkent meeting.

The Soviet Union stands consistently for closer relations with countries of the other social system on the principles of peaceful coexistence. There is the example of the big advance in our relations with France and the development of contacts with Japan, Italy and Canada. Our cooperation with Finland and Afghanistan has an enduring good neighbour foundation. Lately, relations with Turkey and Iran have been making good progress too.

To promote effective measures for the extirpation of all the now existing seats of war danger and to ease international tension, the Soviet Government has submitted for discussion to the 21st UN General Assembly the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Impermissibility of Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, the protection of independence and sovereignty, and proposals for the dismantling of foreign war bases in the African, Asian and Latin American countries, and for the rejection of actions impeding agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet proposals were favourably received by the people all over the world. The 110 member-countries of the 21st General Assembly approved the Soviet initiative and passed recommendations on one of the most important problems—the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Comrades, in order to bridle the aggressors and to safeguard and strengthen peace, it is essential above all to cement the unity of all the forces opposed to imperialism and promote the cohesion of the world communist movement, the vanguard in the anti imperialist struggle.

We are unfortunately compelled to note that the Chinese leadership is rejecting all the proposals made by the CPSU and other fraternal Parties for joint action against imperialism, against the US aggression in Vietnam. They are taking cover behind specious charges of a "compact" between the USSR and US imperialism, of "restoration" of capitalism in the Soviet Union, to prosecute a political struggle against our country and other socialist states, and to step up their splitting activities in the world communist movement. Precisely this lies at the root of the decisions of the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CC CPC, which has given still greater impetus to the anti-Soviet slander campaign in China.

The Central Committee of our Party has stated time and again that all actions injecting division into the ranks of the fighters against imperialism are doubly dangerous in the present circumstances, when imperialism is stepping up its attacks against the revolutionary forces and the United States is expanding its aggression in Vietnam. Speaking bluntly, such actions are an immense service to imperialism, to world reaction, our common enemy.

The grave responsibility for such actions falls squarely on the Chinese leadership. What is being done in China today under the signboard of the so-called "cultural revolution" has nothing in common either with revolution, culture, Marxism or with socialist policy. Such is the fair judgement concerning the developments in China contained in statements and decisions made by the leading bodies of Communist Parties that adhere firmly to Marxism Leninism, to proletarian internationalism.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government consider it their internationalist duty to work for greater friendship with the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists. We trust that the time will come when the Communists of China will again join the struggle against imperialism and when the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will triumph.

The world communist movement is continuing to develop and to strengthen its positions despite the intrigues of the imperialist forces and the impediments created by the dissenters.

The overwhelming majority of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties are unshakably loyal to the principles of Marxism Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal unity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, the common enemy. The fraternal Communist Parties will doubtlessly make use of all possibilities, of their vast experience, of various forms and methods of solving collectively the more important problems of the world communist movement, and will find still more effective ways of cementing the unity of their ranks.

* * *

Comrades, half a century ago, when the Bolshevik Party was rallying the people to the Great October Revolution, there were only 240,000 Communists in Russia, and only 400,000 in the whole world. In his last public appearance, speaking at a plenary meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 20, 1922, Vladimir Lenin said the following about the great role of the Party in socialist construction:

"Our Party, a small group of people compared with the whole population of the country, has undertaken this job. This little grain has set out to remake everything, and it will succeed!"

Those were prophetic words. Lenin's "little grain" has yielded a bumper harvest. Our Party, consisting of more than 12,500,000 Communists, follows the correct Leninist course to communism. The Communist and Workers' Parties, with a total membership of nearly 50 million fighters for communism, are growing and gaining fresh strength.

That, comrades, is a great and unconquerable force!

An anniversary of the October Revolution is a nationwide holiday. Public and distinctly personal motives intertwine closely in it, as in all our life. Every Soviet citizen, every Soviet family celebrates this holiday as the most joyous, the biggest and the most momentous of all. This time, the anniversary precedes two red-letter dates of world-wide historic impact: the fiftieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the hundredth birthday of Vladimir Lenin.

The Communist Party and all the working people of our country look back on the path of struggle and victory with legitimate pride and embark on the fiftieth year of Soviet power with clear prospects for the future. The socialist emulation movement in tribute to the great anniversary is gaining in scale all over the country. Filled with new creative strength, the Soviet people are preparing to celebrate the jubilee of their state with fresh success in labour and with economic and cultural achievements.

The coming year will unquestionably be a year of new achievements in the name of the triumph of the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, the triumph of the ideals of the October Revolution, the ideals of communism.

Long live the great Soviet people, the builders of communism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
founded by Lenin!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the world communist and working class movement!

Long live world peace! Long live communism!

(Pravda, November 7)

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE USSR DEFENCE MINISTER

November 7, 1966

No. 258

Moscow

Comrades soldiers, sailors, sergeants and warrant officers! Comrades officers, generals and admirals!

Today the Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces are celebrating the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our mighty motherland is festively marking this holiday, and is advancing, in the prime of its creative strength, towards the glorious 50th anniversary of Soviet power. The decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU are being successfully translated into life by the heroic effort of the people. The Soviet people, who are closely rallied round the Communist Party, are manifesting great political and labour activity and profound understanding of their public duty. The implementation of the tasks of communist construction, mapped out by the Party, is enhancing still more the economic and defence might of the Soviet state.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, expressing the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR, are unswervingly conducting a Leninist foreign policy.

However, the Soviet Union's peace policy, while fervently being supported by all progressive mankind, is encountering furious resistance on the part of world reaction, headed by the imperialists of the United States of America. Through the fault of the aggressive US monopolistic circles, the international situation has become aggravated, and the danger of a new world war has increased. Openly assuming the role of a world gendarme, American imperialism is waging a bloody war against the Vietnamese people, and is crudely interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

The policy of the West German militarists is fraught with a grave danger to the cause of peace. Having forgotten the object lessons of the Second World War, they are trying to get hold of nuclear weapons and are making a fresh effort to effect their revanchist plans.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are adopting all the necessary measures for the further strengthening of the defence capacity of our homeland, for the equipment of the Army and Navy with most modern weapons and combat materiel. The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, boundlessly devoted to their people and to the great cause of communism, are in constant readiness for the defence of their mother country. They are ready, in a close fighting alliance with the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist community, to crush any aggressor.

Comrades soldiers, sailors, sergeants and warrant officers! Comrades officers, generals and admirals!

I congratulate you on the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and wish you new successes in combat and political training, in the perfection of your military prowess.

To mark the 49th anniversary of the Great October Socia-

list Revolution, I hereby order:

An artillery salute of 30 salvoes each be fired today, November 7, at 20.00 hours, local time, in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow, in the capitals of the Union Republics, and also in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol and Odessa, and in the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organiser of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union
R. MALINOVSKY,
Minister of Defence of the USSR

(Pravda, November 7)

SPEECH BY R. Y. MALINOVSKY Minister of Defence of the USSR

Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and warrant officers!

Comrades officers, generals and admirals!

Working people of the Soviet Union!

Our esteemed foreign guests!

On behalf and on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government I would like to congratulate you on the 49th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Twenty-five years ago, on November 7, 1941, regiments of our glorious army went straight from this historic square to engage the nazi invaders on the near approaches to Moscow and to fight a battle of life and death. That was a difficult time for our country. However, the heroic efforts of the people and the army were crowned with victory over the enemy.

Since then our country has covered a great and glorious path of development. At present the Soviet people, guided by the Leninist Party, are marking their holiday with new victories in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 23rd CPSU Congress and for the successful fulfilment of the targets of the first year of the new five year plan.

There are high rates of development of the socialist industry, which is the foundation of the economic and defence might of the Soviet state. The economic reform which is being carried out in the country has a favourable influence on the further development of national economy. Our agriculture is making confident progress on the road of development. The men and women of the collective farms and state farms have scored a great success this year in increasing the output of agricultural produce. A big contribution to the cause of communist construction is made by the Soviet intelligentsia which ensures the country's steady scientific and technical progress.

The Soviet people, at the peak of their creative effort and full of faith in the realisation of the communist ideals, are preparing to meet the notable event—the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The Soviet people are glad to see the new successes scored in the development of economy and culture by the fraternal peoples of the countries of the socialist community. The world system of socialism, which is the main revolutionary force of our era, has grown still stronger. Its international prestige and influence on the destinies of mankind have increased.

In its foreign policy the Soviet state firmly and consistently pursues a course of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of socialism, of supporting the national liberation struggle of the peoples and of extending the cooperation with the young developing states.

The Soviet Union is actively fighting for peace among peoples, against the aggressive policy of the imperialist states, and especially the United States of America whose criminal actions in Vietnam and other parts of Asia have

increased the danger of a new world war.

However, the heroic people of Vietnam are not alone. They have with them the sympathies and support of all the peace-loving peoples and of all the socialist countries. The Soviet Union's stand in this question is generally known: loyal to our internationalist duty, we render and will continue to render every kind of aid to the Vietnamese people. There is no doubt that the just struggle of the Vietnamese brothers will end in complete victory in any case.

Quite regrettable is the stand of the leaders of the People's Republic of China, coming out against the unity of action of the socialist countries in supporting the Vietnamese people. This impedes the cohesion of all the progressive forces of the world in repulsing the US aggression in Vietnam and encourages the US imperialists to new crimes.

The peace-loving nations quite justly condemn the collusion of the US imperialists with the West German militarists. The reactionary forces of West Germany are insistently striving to get possession of nuclear weapons, so as to implement a policy of revenge again. However, those who are nurturing plans of revision of the results of the Second World War should not forget how it ended for the nazi invaders.

In the situation of aggravated international tension, the Communist Party shows constant care for increasing still more the defence capacity of the Soviet Union. It does

everything to strengthen still more the might of our state and to consolidate the fraternity of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Our country's Armed Forces are tirelessly increasing their yigilance and preparedness. The officers and men of the Army and Navy, educated in the spirit of boundless loyalty to their socialist country and to the great cause of communism, are reliably protecting the gains of the October Revolution, the peace and security of the Soviet people. In a combat alliance with the fraternal armies, they are ready to defend with honour the freedom and independence of the countries of the socialist community, and to inflict a crushing blow at any aggressor.

Long live the 49th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great Soviet people and their valorous Armed Forces!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government! Hurrah!

(Pravda, November 8)

MILITARY PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING PEOPLE ON RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW

This was the 49th time that the Soviet people and working people throughout the world celebrated the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. That day the whole world either heard or watched the Red Square in Moscow where, according to tradition, begun by the great Lenin in 1918, a parade of troops and a demonstration of the working people was held on November 7.

As the clock on the Kremlin tower struck 10, Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence of the USSR, rode out in a convertible from the gates of the Spassky Tower. In the centre of the Red Square Lieutenant-General E. F. Ivanovsky of the Armoured Corps, First Assistant Commander of the Troops of the Moscow Military District, reported to Malinovsky.

Having inspected the troops, the Minister of Defence rose to the Mausoleum stand and made a speech. (For text of speech see page 25.)

After the speech by the Minister of Defence of the USSR began the solemn march-past of the Moscow garrison troops. It was opened, to the powerful strains of a composite orchestra, by columns of military academy cadets.

Marching in front were cadets of M. V. Frunze Military Academy. Cadets of the V. I. Lenin Military Political Academy marched in close ranks. They were followed by cadets of F. E. Dzerzhinsky Military Engineering Academy, Armour Academy, V. V. Kuibyshev Military Engineering Academy, Military Academy of Chemical Protection, Air Force Academy, N. E. Zhukovsky Air Force Engineering Academy.

Sailors, the descendants of the Baltic Navymen who had stormed the Winter Palace, cadets of the Higher Black Sea Navigational School named after Nakhimov, marched past in their black coats in a broad step to the strains of the song about "Varyag."

Companies of the Moscow Higher Frontier Guard Officers' Academy and F. E. Dzerzhinsky Division the reliable guards of our frontiers—marched past to the sounds of a march which seemed to lend wings to their feet. The frontier guards evoked lively animation on the stands.

Following in their wake were the youngest participants of the parade—cadets of the Suvorov and Nakhimov Military Schools, future officers, heirs to the spectacular military glory of their fathers.

A mounting roar of motors was heard. Brisk green armoured carriers adorned with Guards emblems rolled on to the Red Square from behind the Historical Museum. These were the units of M. I. Kalinin Taman Division which had covered itself with glory in the battles of the Great Patriotic War. The scarlet Guards banners carried portraits of the great Lenin, organiser and creator of the Soviet Armed Forces, a man dear to all of us, Soviet people.

Armoured vehicles with landing parties rolled swiftly past. Each soldier had a parachute behind his back and perfect weapons in his hands. The landing parties were followed by their materiel—speedy tanks and guns.

The Kantemirovka Division, which had inspired awe in the nazis during the war, rumbled onto the square. One got the impression that its powerful modern tanks, the shock force of the ground troops, almost flew over the square. Fitted out with modern instruments, these machines know no obstacles on earth and in water, they have assumed new qualities, and under the conditions of missile-nuclear war, can operate on the battlefield exploiting the results of the nuclear blows inflicted upon the enemy.

The rocket and cannon artillery rolled past. There appeared a bluish smoke in the frosty air. The gun calibres kept growing, as did the diameters and lengths of barrels—there were no such guns in the past war. Powerful tractors dragged huge installations along.

And finally, there came the main weapon of the Soviet Armed Forces—the missiles! There were plenty of them, and they grew bigger and bigger.

Then came anti-missile missiles capable of detecting, striking and destroying the aggressor's ballistic missiles at long distances from the guarded objects. Then followed tactical missiles, operation tactical missiles, marine missiles which, fired by submarines from under water, are capable of hitting targets situated several thousand kilometres away.

Then rolled past the intercontinental ballistic missiles unsurpassed for their power, some of them on self-propelled launching pads... Three-stage intercontinental missiles are simple and reliable in operation and can be launched in a minimum time from shafts or other launching devices... Mammoth orbital missiles with an unlimited range. Their main quality is the ability of hitting enemy objectives from any direction which makes them practically invulnerable to the means of anti-missile defence.

The march-past of the troops across the Red Square was a vivid, memorable demonstration of our country's military might. But the outfit of the Soviet Army and Navy was not exhausted, of course, by the specimens represented at the parade. Our armed forces possess still more powerful weapons—supersonic bombers, and rocket-carrying planes; atomic submarines armed with missiles and torpedoes with nuclear warheads; missile-carrying surface ships; intricate electronic gear and other kinds of modern materiel. The last to march past was the huge composite brass band.

And then began the festive demonstration of the representatives of the capital's working people.

The stream of the jubilant people followed across the Red Square for several hours. The military parade and the festive march of the representatives of the capital's working people developed into a convincing demonstration of the force of our people, their boundless devotion to the cause of the Party of Lenin, to the cause of communism. Just like all the Soviet people, Muscovites demonstrated their determination to meet the glorious jubilee of the country of the October Revolution—the 50th anniversary of the Soviet power—with new brilliant achievements at the labour fronts of the five-year plan, in the struggle for communism.

(Pravda, November 8. Abridged.)

"THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION"

The International Photographic Contest Organised by 'Pravda'

Today, on the first day of the fiftieth year of the Revolution, the *Pravda* editorial board announces an International Photographic Contest.

The motto of the Contest is "The Fiftieth Anniversary of the October Revolution."

Half a century ago the working people of Russia carried out the greatest of revolutions under the leadership of the Leninist Party. The October Revolution changed the course of history. Its ideas are exerting a decisive influence on the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the peoples of all continents. It ushered in a new epoch—the epoch of communism which is victoriously marching over the planet!

The aim of the Contest is to show, through the medium of photography, the historic gains of the Soviet people, the revolutionary transformations in the world, to set down the facts and events of the year leading to the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution.

The photographs may tell how our country is building and growing, how its remotest corners are changing, what heights of science and technology the Soviet man has attained, how he works, studies and spends his leisure time, what he dreams about. The photographs may tell of those who live in big cities and in outlying parts of the country, who add to the glory of the country by their work, courage and talent. In a word, the subject matter is our life itself in all its multiformity, with all its creative endeavour, joy and struggle, the all-round portrait of our contemporary—a fighter, worker and thinker.

The world of socialism is an embodiment of the ideas of the October Revolution. The Contest participants may picture the multisided life of the socialist countries, reflect their economic and social successes and the spiritual gains of the fraternal peoples. The class battles of the proletariat and peasantry in various countries, the growth of the communist and working class

movement, the national liberation struggle all this can also be shown by means of photography.

The editorial board invites entries from Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Single photographs as well as serials can be sent.

The most interesting photographs will be published in the Pravda as they arrive.

Entries should be sent not later than September 1, 1967.

The jury of the Contest will be made up of the most well-known professional photographers, artists and public figures.

The exhibition of the best works of the Contest participants will be arranged, and its results announced, on the days of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The following prizes are set for the winners of the competi-

TWO FIRST PRIZES: 500 roubles for Soviet contestants; an invitation to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution with the subsequent three-week tour of the Soviet Union for foreign contestants.

THREE SECOND PRIZES: 300 roubles each. SEVEN THIRD PRIZES: 100 roubles each.

Besides, there are encouragement prizes. All the winners of the Contest will be awarded diplomas.

Photographs should be sent as black and white prints of any size but not less than 18×24 cm (It is desirable that negatives be attached, if possible.)

Our address:

Photo Contest PRAVDA Editorial Board 24 Pravda Street Moscow

Photographs will neither be reviewed, nor returned. We are waiting for your photographs!

(Pravda, November 8)